

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

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## Low Cost of Canned Foods Illustrated in Chart Series

This week's issue of the INFORMATION LETTER inaugurates a new series of charts illustrating the relatively low cost of canned fruits and vegetables as compared with other foods and the cost of living in general.

The chart will present retail store price indices for each month. Calculations from which the chart is drawn will be made from price indices published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

The presentation appears on the second page of this issue, and it is planned to place the chart in the same position each time it appears.

A press release comprising a reprint of the "Cost of Living Meter" and accompanying text on page 252 is being mailed to press associations and metropolitan dailies.

Acres estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to be planted to peas, sweet corn, snap beans, and cucumbers for processing will be less this year than last. Details begin on page 254.

## Top USDA Posts Filled

Albert J. Loveland, a career employee of the Department of Agriculture, was installed June 30 as Under Secretary of Agriculture.

Elmer H. Wene, who formerly was in the House of Representatives and now is in the New Jersey Senate, was appointed Assistant Secretary. Both were given "recess appointments."

## Potato Support Prices

The Department of Agriculture on June 25 announced support prices for the summer crop of potatoes in the late States. Except for certain States where minor adjustments were made to bring these States into better alignment with competing areas, the support prices provide essentially the same relationships among individual States as in 1947.

## Order Blanks for Convention Rooms Being Distributed

About one-third of National Canners Association members who normally attend the annual convention have thus far made application for rooms at the 1949 Canners Convention at Atlantic City and have submitted the names of 1,527 of their brokers to receive room reservation blanks. These requests are received in every mail and are being filled by daily mailings from Association headquarters, following indexing and elimination of duplications (where more than one canner-member requests forms for the same broker). This checking and elimination of duplications from the 1,527 names submitted has resulted in a tabulation of 1,031 brokers to whom members have requested that room reservation forms be sent.

N.C.A. members who have not yet requested these forms will find it advantageous not to delay too long, so that room reservations may be made and confirmed at an early date. They should (1) promptly send in the forms covering their own room requirements and (2) the list of the brokers to whom they desire that reservation blanks be sent. The broker listing should include name and complete address. If the member prefers, he may request the Association to make direct hotel reservations for the brokers he designates. In this case, he should furnish his broker's name and address, the type of accommodation desired, and dates of arrival and departure.

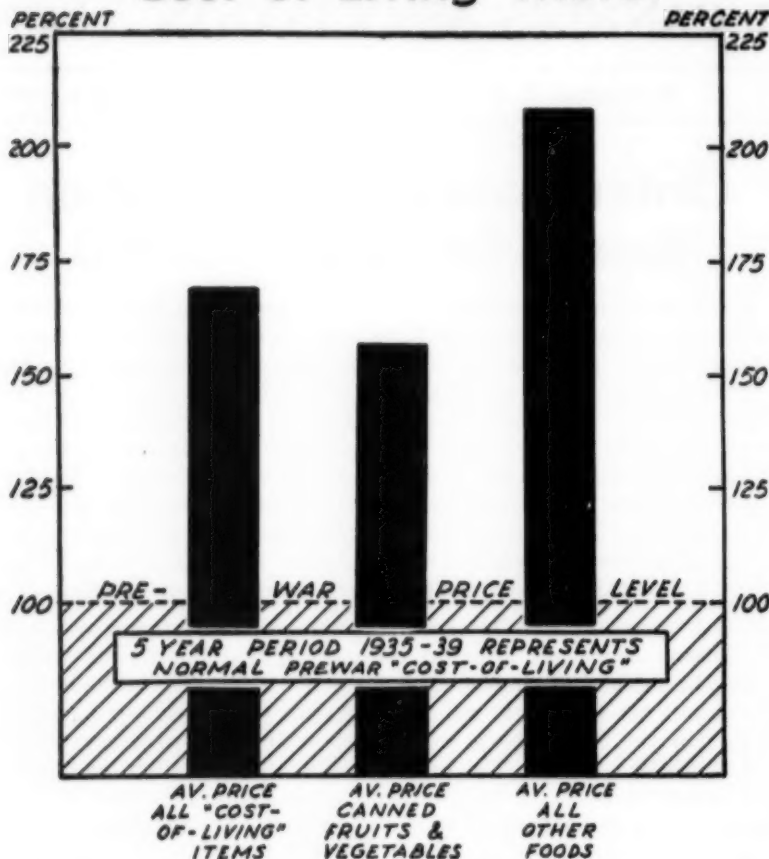
## Distributor Groups Compiling Data on Their Room Requirements

Contacts have been made with all the distributor groups that normally send representatives to the Canners Convention or hold their own Association conven- (See *Convention Order Blanks*, page 256)

## Government Studying Status of Renegotiation Authority

In the closing days of the Eightieth Congress, two enactments provided for the renegotiation of certain Government contracts, and these acts have resulted in a considerably confused situation concerning the possible renegotiation of Government contracts for canned foods which will be clarified only with the issuance of regulations by the Secretary of Defense. The Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act of May 21, 1948, included a section known as the Renegotiation Act of 1948 which required the inclusion of a renegotiation clause in certain contracts. This was to be included in all contracts entered into under the authority of the Supplemental Defense Appropri- (See *Renegotiation*, page 256)

## "Cost of Living" Meter



THE "Cost of Living Index" as calculated and reported by the U. S. Department of Labor, is the official measure of the comparison of living costs today with the average costs during the five-year prewar period 1935-1939, commonly considered normal. The above chart is based on official reports of the U. S. Department of Labor and shows the relationship of the latest reported index of Cost of Living, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, and All Other Foods. These average prices are shown in the chart (by the top of the solid bar) as a percentage of the prewar price level, illustrated by the dotted line at 100 percent.

Canned food prices in retail stores are considerably lower than prices paid by consumers for other foods. As shown on the chart BLS reports for May indicate that consumers paid \$2.11 for the same amount of food that cost only \$1.00 prewar. Because of the relatively lower price of canned

foods, however, the housewife was able to purchase for only \$1.56 the same amount and quality that cost \$1.00 before the war.

Food represents between one-fourth and one-third of the total average cost of all items that enter into the family cost of living budget. Clothing, household supplies, rent, etc., must be taken into account in comparing cost of living today with the prewar period. As will be noted in the chart above, the U. S. Department of Labor official cost of living index (the bar at the left) shows that the average price of all essential items is 170.5 per cent of the prewar cost. In other words, it takes \$1.705 to supply the same quantity of food, clothing and shelter that before the war cost only \$1.00.

It is obvious from these official figures that the consumer's dollar will go considerably further in the purchase of canned foods than if spent for other types of food or other cost of living items.

### Invitations to Bid

QMC Offices—Quartermaster Corps, 111 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.; Chicago Quartermaster Purchasing Office, 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Western Branch, Chicago Quartermaster Purchasing Office, Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif.

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration Building, Washington 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is \$10,000 or over.

The Army has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

**Canned Cherries** (red sour pitted)—2,266 dozen No. 10 and 600 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-48-968 by July 15.

**Canned Grapefruit Juice**—14,666 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-48-969 by July 20.

**Canned Peas**—7,125 dozen No. 10 cans, only on peas packed from 1948 crop. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-48-970 by July 28.

**Canned Snap Beans**—77,099 dozen No. 10 and 102,640 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-48-972 by Aug. 10.

**Canned Snap Beans**—12,000 dozen No. 10 and 600 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-48-973 by Aug. 10.

**Canned Tomato Juice**—125,000 dozen 46-oz. and 77,000 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-48-885 by Aug. 12.

**Canned Tomatoes**—197,657 dozen No. 10 and 261,806 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-48-876 by Aug. 19.

**Canned Tomatoes**—15,600 dozen No. 10 and 1,000 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial QM-11-183-48-975 by Aug. 19.

**Canned Tomato Puree**—1,000 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-48-980 by Aug. 24.

### CM&SA To Explain Convention Exhibit at State Meetings

The publicity committee of the Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, now working on details of their exhibit at the 1949 Canners Convention at Atlantic City, is requesting permission of the various State and regional canners associations for an allotted program time at each of the fall meetings in which to explain and describe the exhibit plans.

**Canned Beets** (sliced or quartered)—23,217 dozen No. 10 and 32,240 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-48-882 by Sept. 1.

**Canned Carrots**—21,002 dozen No. 10 and 27,960 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-48-883 by Sept. 3.

The Veterans Administration has requested sealed bids to furnish the following:

**Canned Sweet Corn** (c.s., white)—6,382 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due under Invitation No. 2-S by July 26.

**Canned Lima Beans**—7,776 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due under Invitation No. 3-S by July 27.

Among the principal Indian concessions are those on dried and condensed milk, and canned fish and meat. India's old and new tariff rates on commodities of principal interest to canners are as follows:

Commodity	Old Rate (ad valorem)	New Rate
Canned or bottled bacon, ham or lard.....	30%	25%
Sardines and pilchards, canned..	30%	20%
Fish, canned, other than canned sardines and pilchards.....	30%	20%
Juices, either individually or in mixture of the following fruits, namely: apricots, berries, grapes, pineapple, plums and prunes.....	36%	(a)
Canned fruits, the following, namely: apricots, berries, grapes, plums and prunes, and fruit salads composed not less than 80% in quantity and in value of the above-named fruits.....	36%	(a)
Pineapples, canned.....	36%	(b)
Asparagus, canned.....	36%	24%
Vegetables, canned, all sorts, other than tomatoes, potatoes, onions and cauliflower.....	36%	30%
Meat, canned.....	30%	20%
Soups, all sorts, not otherwise provided.....	30%	25%

(a) The products provided for under this item shall be exempt from ordinary most-favored-nation customs duties which exceed the preferential rate in the case of such products of British Colonial origin, by more than 6 percent ad valorem.

(b) The products provided for under this item shall be exempt from ordinary most-favored-nation customs duties which exceed the preferential rate in the case of such products of British Colonial origin, by more than 8 percent.

#### U. S. Tariff Rates

The United States granted concessions on three canned food commodities—all fishery products—to Norway, but made no concessions on canned items to either India or Southern Rhodesia.

Concessions on certain caviar and fish roe products already had been put into effect when trade agreements with other nations were implemented, and the trade agreement with Norway produces no further tariff reduction.

However, implementation of the trade agreement with Norway does produce the following changes in U. S. tariff rates, effective July 11:

## FOREIGN TRADE

### Norway and India Implement Trade Agreements with U. S.

A Presidential proclamation of June 28 places in effect as of July 9 and 11 the tariff concessions granted by the United States which are of primary interest to India and Norway, and announces that on July 12 Southern Rhodesia also will be a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade entered into at Geneva last October.

The President's action followed receipt of information that India signed the Protocol of Provisional Application of the General Agreement on June 8; Norway on June 10; and Southern Rhodesia on June 11. Adherence to the General Agreement by these three countries is significant inasmuch as it is the first trade agreement to be in force between the United States and each of them.

Other countries with whom the Geneva Agreement is effective are United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Canada, Australia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, China, and the Union of South Africa.

#### Southern Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia granted tariff concessions on imports from the United States valued at \$1,220,000 in terms of 1939 trade, and will benefit from concessions already granted by the United States to other countries participating in the trade agreement.

#### Norway

Norway granted tariff concessions on products of interest to the United States representing more than \$15,300,000 in terms of 1939 trade. Concessions granted by the United States apply to commodities which represented approximately \$21,000,000 in terms of 1939 trade. Chief among the latter are tariff reductions on whale oil, sardines packed in oil, and other fishery products.

Norway's old and new tariff rates on commodities of principal interest to canners are as follows:

Commodity	Old Rate (in Kroner per kg. including taxes)	New Rate
Canned lobster.....	1.50	0.75
Canned salmon.....	0.60	0.30
Fruit and fruit peel in sugar, candied or preserved in brandy, preserves, n.e.m. ....	2.00	1.00
Fruits preserved in other ways than those mentioned in section 3 and 4, including also pineapples, apricots, peaches, plums and pears, in tins, even with the addition of sugar:		
Other, including mangoes and guavas in tins.....	1.20	0.60
Vegetables in hermetically sealed containers, including the weight of the immediate packing:		
Asparagus and artichokes....	1.00	0.50
Other:		
Dried.....	0.25	0.20
Other.....	0.30	0.20
Orange juice.....	0.60	0.50
Grapefruit juice and mixtures of orange juice and grapefruit juice.....	1.00	0.50
Vegetable juices (including tomato juice).....	1.00	0.60

#### India

India has granted concessions on products of interest to the United States representing about \$9,552,000 in terms of 1938-39 Indian imports from the U. S. United States concessions of interest to India apply to imports which represented approximately \$55,145,000 in terms of 1939 trade.

Commodity	Old Rate	New Rate
Fish, dried and unsalted:		
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and eusk.....	1½¢ per lb.	¾¢ per lb.
Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil and other substances:		
Sardines, neither skinned nor boned:		
Valued at over 9 but not over 13 cents per lb., including weight of the immediate container.....	30%	42% <sup>1</sup>
Valued at over 13 but not over 18 cents per lb., including weight of the immediate container.....	30%	30%
Valued at over 18 but not over 23 cents per lb., including weight of the immediate container.....	30%	20%
Valued at over 23 cents per lb., including the weight of the immediate container.....	30%	15%

<sup>1</sup> On this item, the preferential rate on this item from Cuba is 36 percent ad valorem. Cuba receives no preferential rate on other items in this table.



## STATISTICS

### PEAS FOR PROCESSING

**Indicated Production on June 15  
Was 13 Percent Under 1947;  
Still Above 1936-47**

The 1948 production of green peas for processing, including freezing, was indicated on June 15 to be 382,760 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This tonnage is 13 percent less than the 1947 production of 438,410 tons but exceeds the 1937-46 production of 366,250 tons by about 5 percent.

The 1948 preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest is placed at 402,300 acres. This compares with 426,960 acres harvested in 1947 and 385,190 acres for the 10-year average. In arriving at the estimate of acreage for harvest in 1948, BAE allowed for abandoned or unharvested acreage about in line with the average loss from plantings for recent years and for diversion to dry or seed peas in States where this practice is followed.

The June 15 indicated yield is 1,903 pounds per acre. This compares with 2,054 pounds obtained in 1947 and

1,875 pounds per acre for the 10-year average.

The following table shows 1947 production and intended 1948 production of green peas for processing, by States, according to BAE:

State	1947 Tons	1948 Tons	1947 Acres	1948 Acres
Maine.....	5,950	5,120	7,000	6,200
New York....	15,820	29,320	10,900	34,500
New Jersey...	3,680	4,080	4,600	4,300
Pennsylvania..	16,600	11,550	18,300	11,000
Ohio.....	1,510	1,880	2,700	2,500
Indiana.....	2,460	2,810	3,200	4,500
Illinois.....	22,910	19,380	17,900	20,400
Michigan.....	3,850	6,270	7,000	7,600
Wisconsin....	144,010	104,300	136,500	122,700
Minnesota....	40,380	36,000	42,700	45,000
Iowa.....	2,090	1,780	3,800	2,100
Maryland....	9,920	6,360	11,400	6,700
Delaware....	800	1,100	1,600	1,400
Virginia.....	980	1,190	2,000	1,700
Idaho.....	16,820	14,000	11,000	10,000
Colorado....	4,280	4,000	4,000	4,000
Utah.....	19,000	12,850	11,800	9,700
Washington..	56,430	56,250	55,600	50,000
Oregon.....	60,990	55,890	57,000	48,000
California...	3,890	3,000	4,100	4,000
Other States <sup>1</sup> ..	5,850	5,540	7,200	5,400
U. S. Total..	438,410	382,760	426,960	402,300

<sup>1</sup> Ark., Ga., Kans., Mont., Nebr., Okla., Tenn., Tex., and Wyo.

### PROCESSING SWEET CORN

**1948 Intended Acreage Expected  
To Be 8 Percent Below 1947,  
According to BAE**

The acreage planted to sweet corn for processing in 1948 will be about 8 percent below 1947 but 11 percent above the 1937-46 average, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The estimated 504,200 acres planted or to be planted this year compares with 547,200 acres planted in 1947 and 453,900 acres for the 10-year average.

Earlier reports expressed intentions to increase plantings over those of last year around 1 percent. But rainy weather in Ohio and parts of Indiana early in the season hindered farm work to such an extent that the full acreage intended will not be planted. The acreage planted in New York and Pennsylvania is about what was planned for earlier in 1948.

Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska plantings are less than were intended, but there is little change indicated for Wisconsin. The tendency to increase sweet corn acre-

age in the Western States continues—Idaho has 16 percent more acreage this year and Utah 24 percent more than was grown in 1947. Rainy weather in Oregon and Washington prevented canners and freezers from carrying out their early season intentions but the acreage planted for this year is still above average.

Abandonment of planted acreage averaged about 6 percent annually during the past 10 years. If this loss is assumed for 1948, about 474,000 acres would be harvested, which compares with 494,690 acres harvested last year and an average of 453,900 acres for the 1937-46 period. Assuming an average yield, or 2.42 tons per acre, the harvest of 474,000 acres would result in a production of about 1,147,000 tons. The 1947 production is estimated at 1,066,400 tons and the 1937-46 average is 1,025,920 tons.

For the entire country plantings of Bantam and other yellow varieties are expected to comprise 395,990 acres, Country Gentleman, 72,340 acres; Evergreen and Narrow Grain, 18,230; and other white varieties 17,640 acres. In 1947, Bantam plantings comprised 429,100 acres, Country Gentleman 50,700 acres, Evergreen and Narrow

Grain 41,730 acres and other white varieties 16,670 acres.

The following table shows 1947 production and intended 1948 production of sweet corn for processing, by States, according to BAE:

State and group	1947 revised Acres	1948 preliminary Acres
Maine.....	11,700	12,300
New Hampshire.....	450	450
Vermont.....	850	950
New York.....	25,200	30,200
Pennsylvania..	11,800	11,000
North Atlantic.....	50,000	55,800
Ohio.....	23,800	19,500
Indiana.....	46,200	40,200
Illinois.....	78,000	65,000
Michigan.....	3,200	3,400
Wisconsin....	106,100	107,100
Minnesota....	93,000	83,700
Iowa.....	47,300	35,500
Nebraska....	3,000	2,600
North Central.....	400,600	357,000
Delaware.....	5,300	5,500
Maryland.....	42,500	36,200
Virginia.....	600	500
South Atlantic.....	48,400	42,200
Idaho.....	10,600	12,300
Utah.....	5,000	6,200
Washington..	12,200	11,600
Oregon.....	11,500	10,200
Western.....	39,300	40,300
Other States <sup>1</sup> .....	8,900	8,900
U. S. Total.....	547,200	504,200

<sup>1</sup> Ark., Colo., Mont., N. J., Okla., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., and Wyo.

### CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES

**Total Acreage Will Be 3 Percent  
Less than 1947 but Above  
10-Year Average**

Acreage planted and to be planted to cucumbers for pickles this year totals 135,640 acres, according to the preliminary estimate of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is about 3 percent less than the 1947 plantings of 140,530 acres but nearly a third more acreage than the 10-year average.

For the country as a whole, the preliminary estimated total pickling cucumber acreage is nearly the same as was indicated by early season intentions. Growers in New York, Ohio and Indiana failed to plant all of the acreage intended, largely on account of wet weather early in the season. Also the Iowa, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Georgia, Colorado, and Oregon plantings are slightly less than were intended. More acreage now appears in Michigan,

Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Virginia than was in prospect earlier in the season.

The following table shows 1947 production and intended 1948 production of cucumbers for pickles, by States, according to BAE:

State and group	1947 revised Acres	1948 preliminary Acres
Massachusetts.....	800	670
New York.....	1,200	900
	2,000	1,570
Ohio.....	2,900	2,500
Indiana.....	7,800	7,300
Illinois.....	1,000	900
Michigan.....	40,700	43,600
Wisconsin.....	20,500	19,700
Minnesota.....	2,200	2,200
Iowa.....	1,500	900
Missouri.....	1,500	1,100
	78,100	78,200
Maryland.....	6,100	4,900
Delaware.....	1,100	900
Virginia.....	6,900	5,800
North Carolina.....	8,000	6,000
South Carolina.....	2,000	1,000
Georgia.....	6,000	5,500
Louisiana.....	930	500
Texas.....	5,000	4,400
	36,030	30,500
Colorado.....	2,800	2,600
Washington.....	700	1,000
Oregon.....	1,200	800
California.....	2,350	3,200
	7,050	7,600
Other States <sup>1</sup> .....	17,290	17,770
U. S. Total.....	140,530	135,640

<sup>1</sup> Ala., Ariz., Ark., Conn., Fla., Kans., Ky., Me., Miss., Nebr., N. J., Okla., Pa., S. Dak., Tenn., and Utah.

## SNAP BEANS FOR PROCESSING

### Reduction of 4 Percent in Total Acreage Reflects Relative Cut in Green Beans

The acreage of snap beans planted or to be planted for processing in 1948 will total 104,300 acres, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is about 4 percent less than the 1947 planted acreage of 109,130 acres and 6 percent less than the 1937-46 average of 110,540 acres.

Most of the acreage reduction from last year appears to be in the South Central group of States, consisting of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas, where 16 percent less acreage now appears to be planted for processing than was estimated for last year. Acreage increases appear to be: in Florida, 18 percent; New York, 17 percent; Maine and New Jersey, 12 percent each;

Oregon and Washington, 10 percent each; and California, 5 percent. However, increases in these States were more than offset by reductions in other important areas.

Of the 104,300 acres of snap beans planted for processing, it is estimated 77.6 percent or 80,920 acres consist of green varieties and 22.4 percent or 23,380 acres are wax beans. In 1947, 83 percent or 90,540 acres were planted to green varieties and 17 percent or 18,590 acres were planted to wax varieties.

The following table shows 1947 production and intended 1948 production of green and wax beans for processing, by States, according to BAE:

State and group	1947 revised Acres	1948 preliminary Acres
Maine.....	2,400	2,700
New York.....	21,100	24,700
New Jersey.....	1,700	1,900
Pennsylvania.....	4,200	3,600
North Atlantic.....	29,400	32,900
Indiana.....	100	300
Michigan.....	7,400	6,000
Wisconsin.....	11,600	10,000
Missouri.....	1,000	900
North Central.....	20,100	17,200
Delaware.....	1,400	1,300
Maryland.....	8,500	7,000
Virginia.....	2,300	1,800
North Carolina.....	1,200	1,000
South Carolina.....	1,000	700
Georgia.....	1,000	750
Florida.....	6,800	8,000
South Atlantic.....	22,200	20,550
Tennessee.....	4,300	3,300
Mississippi.....	1,700	1,500
Arkansas.....	6,700	6,000
Louisiana.....	2,300	2,000
Oklahoma.....	3,100	2,200
Texas.....	7,500	6,500
South Central.....	25,600	21,500
Colorado.....	1,300	1,300
Utah.....	450	400
Washington.....	2,100	2,300
Oregon.....	4,800	5,300
California.....	950	1,000
Western.....	9,600	10,300
Other States <sup>1</sup> .....	2,230	1,850
U. S. Total.....	109,130	104,300

<sup>1</sup> Ala., Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Ky., Mass., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., Ohio, Vt., and Wyo.

## Glass Container Shipments

Shipments of glass containers in May, showing a moderate increase over April, amounted to 8,108,000 gross, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This total was 6 percent greater than April shipments but 17 percent less than the quantity shipped in April

1947. For individual types of containers, jelly glasses and fruit jars registered seasonal gains of 127 percent and 105 percent over April, respectively.

Production of glass containers in May totaled 8,825,000 gross, only 125 thousand gross fewer than were produced in April but 17 percent below output in May 1947. Production of fruit jars showed a 92 percent gain over April.

## Canned Baby Food Statistics

Details of the canned baby food supply, stock and shipment situation, as reported by the Association's Division of Statistics, are presented in the following table:

### Baby Food Supply, Stocks and Shipments

	1947 (Thousands of dozens)	1948
Canner stocks, Jan. 1.....	61,613	49,687
Pack, Jan. through May....	*	40,225
Supply.....	*	89,912
Canner stocks, June 1.....	*	38,066
Canner shipments, May....	*	9,619
Canner shipments, Jan. through May.....	*	51,846

\* Not available. Comparisons will be available on July 1.

## Canned Tomato Stocks

June 1, 1948 canners' stocks and shipments of canned tomatoes with comparisons, as compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, are shown below. The Canners League of California supplied the figures on California stock of canned tomatoes.

### Canned Tomato Stocks and Shipments

	1946-47 (Cases—basis 24/8's)	1947-48
Total stocks, June 1.....	855,000	3,335,000
Shipments during May....	409,000	1,095,000
Shipments, June 1 to June 1.....	23,002,000	24,857,000

## NEW ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the Association since June 12, 1948.

Beaufort Cannery Co., Beaufort, N. C.  
Maine Blueberry Growers, Inc., 61 Main St., Coe Block, Bangor, Me.  
The South-Bud Corporation, Box 350, Decatur, Ind.

Toledo Cooperative Canning Co., Toledo, Iowa.

Whitney & Co., 880 Central Bldg., Seattle 4, Wash.

### Renegotiation

(Concluded from page 251)

ation. In general, that Act appropriated the funds for the new aircraft program but, in addition, provided some funds for the liquidation of the obligations incurred under the regular Military Appropriation Act of 1948. In short, the contracts which would be covered by the Renegotiation Act of 1948 depended upon the particular appropriation in back of them.

When the Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1948, was reported by the House Committee on Appropriations the Committee included a provision specifically making renegotiation applicable to all contracts or sub-contracts entered into by the Army, Navy or Air Force as well as contracts entered into by any other Government agency buying for the armed services. But this provision was stricken out by the Conference Committee, and the Secretary of Defense was authorized to require a renegotiation clause in any contract for the procurement of ships, aircraft, aircraft parts or the construction of facilities or installations outside the continental United States. This authority would include sub-contracts.

Because of the confusion in this legislation, it is reported that the Secretary of Defense is preparing regulations explaining which contracts will be covered.

It must be understood, however, that *wholly apart from any statute*, the Government can include in its contracts a renegotiation clause of general application. Moreover where this is done it is doubtful whether the contractor will have available to him the limitations contained in the Renegotiation Act of 1948 (rendering renegotiation inapplicable to any contract for less than \$1,000 or less than \$100,000 of business in any fiscal year) or the exemptions contained in the former Renegotiation Act of February 25, 1944, which, for example, exempted building contracts entered into pursuant to public advertisement and contracts for agricultural raw materials. It is reported that the Secretary of Defense is considering whether it would not be more equitable to include renegotiation clauses in all Government contracts rather than to limit them to those which may have been specifically authorized. Pending clarification of these questions, it would appear desirable for all canners to examine carefully whether contracts tendered to them do or do not contain any type of renegotiation clause.

The New York Quartermaster Purchasing Office on June 29 issued a memorandum to industry which stated that "applicability of renegotiation provisions will be clearly stated in Invitations to Bid and related procurement documents."

### Convention Order Blanks

(Concluded from page 251)

tion at the same time and place. N.C.A. has been informed by officials of the U. S. Wholesale Grocers Association, the National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, the National Association of Food Chains, and the Super Market Institute that information as to the room requirements of these groups is expected to be complete within two weeks. When this is submitted N.C.A. will make room and hotel allocations to them.

### Other Food Associations

Certain of the food and commodity associations have memberships that overlap that of the National Canners Association. These include the National Preservers Association, the National Pickle Packers Association, the National Kraut Packers Association, the National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Officials of these groups likewise have been invited to send in their requirements for room and hotel allocation.

## MEETINGS

### California Olive Association

The annual meeting of the California Olive Association will be held in San Francisco on August 27. E. Hevel, secretary, has announced.

### Monterey Fish Processors

The Monterey Fish Processors Association's annual meeting will be held April 12, 1949, at Monterey, Calif., according to George Clemens, executive secretary.

### National Pickle Packers

The annual meeting of the National Pickle Packers Association will be held October 27 at the Sheraton Hotel, Chicago, according to an announcement by the Association.

## PUBLICITY

### N.C.A.-CMI Nutrition Program

The N.C.A.-CMI nutrition program is described in a special article entitled "Spotlight on the Tin Can," which appears in the annual review number of *Southern Canner and Packer*.

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